

Case and pronouns

(1) Types of Case:

- a. Nominative [nom], Accusative [acc], Genitive [gen], etc.
- b. I, you, we, she, he; me, you, us; my, his, her, their, etc.
- c. English does not mark morphological case on nouns only pronouns, thus it is uninterpretable.
- d. Pronouns in English have case.

(2) English pronominal paradigm:

Singular		Plural	
[nom]	[acc]	[nom]	[acc]
I	me	we	us
you	you	you	you
he	him	they	them
she	her	they	them
it	it	they	them

(3) English pronominal paradigm (ignoring gender features):

I [1,singular]	We [1,plural]
you [2,singular]	You [2,plural]
He/she/it [singular]	they [plural]

(4) Hmong pronominal paradigm:

Kuv [1,singular]	Wb [1,singular,plural]	Peb [1,plural]
Koj [2,singular]	Neb [2,singular,plural]	Nej [2,plural]
Nws [singular]	Nkawd [singular,plural]	Lawv [plural]

(5) Chinook pronominal paradigm:

	[singular]	[singular,plural]	[plural]
[1]	naika	ntaika	ntshaika
[1,2]		tchaika	lchaika
[2]	maika	mtaika	mshaika
[]	áchka	shtáchka	táska

Knowledge and grammar

- (6) Knowledge
 - a. learned knowledge: history, literature, biology, etc.
 - (i) partial and incomplete.
 - b. tacit knowledge: knowledge that is not accessible.
 - (i) allows us to make grammaticality judgments.

(7) Grammar

a. Two definitions:

(i) tacit knowledge of a language (I-language).

(ii) an explicit theory for the tacit knowledge of a language.

(8) *Language = Competence + Performance*

- a. Competence: just an old fashioned term for I-language
- b. Performance: putting I-language to use, i.e. pragmatics

- (9) Linguistic Theory
- a. Universal Grammar
 - (i) commonalities that hold across all languages based on I-language.
 - b. Principles
 - (i) theoretical constructs.
 - c. Parameters
 - (i) parametric variations of principles
 - d. Formalisms: clear and unambiguous way to communicate theoretical ideas.

- (10) Linguistics is descriptive not prescriptive.
- a. Universality: rules or constraints that hold across all languages, e.g. SVO, SOV, VSO word orders comprise 95% of the world's languages.
 - b. Mutability: languages change over time, they don't get corrupted (this is a myth).
 - (i) Lexicalization and grammaticalization.
 - c. Introspection: grammatical knowledge (Competence or I-language) is internal/subconscious.
 - (i) e.g. allomorphs of the past tense morpheme: hunted /ɪd/, slipped /t/, buzzed /d/.

Review Morphology